#### OCEAN TRAVEL

### TOURS AT SPECIAL CUBA MENSON LINE.

To Matanzas, thence to other North Shore perfs, or 8 S. Cuchryba, Saturday, Feb. 24, and Saturday, farch 24. Interesting side trips. Regular weekly sailings to Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Nuevitas, Baracon and other North Shore MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 27 William St., N.Y. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Sq., N.Y. oc 15, w.f. ni, 8m, 12

### Q. S. S. Co. West India Cruises FROM YORK

MADIANA, 3,080 tons, soils Tuesday, March 20, at 3 p.m. See John Spans Joseph Spans Joseph Specially fitted with electric lights, baths and all latest improvements. For St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kliffs, Antiqua, Guadalonpe, Dominica, Croix, St. Kliffs, Antiqua, Guadalonpe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Porto Rico, Santiago and thematical particular and the state of the strangery and perfection of climate this trip is unsurpassed. For Historical pamphiers giving price of passage and all information, apply to A. E. Ott TEREBIDISE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, or G. W. MOSS, 1327 F st. n.w., Washington. A. AHERN, Seey., Quebec, Canada, de4-m,w,f-till ap2

# NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
SOUTHABITON, LONDON, BREMEN,
Sasle Mar. 6 \*Kais, Mar. 7b. Mar. 27
Kaiser Wind Gr. Mar. 13 Saule April 13
Lahn Mar. 20 \*Kais, Wind, Gr. April 10
Beatture Io. A. M.

\*CALLS At CHERIOURG FOR PARIS,
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE,
SOUTHAMITON, LONDON, BREMEN,
SOUTHAMITON, LONDON, BREMEN,
Bremen, Mar. 15, 10 AM Bremen, April 26, 2 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
GIBERALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA,
Aller Feb. 24 \*Kaiser Win II. Mar. 3
Ems Feb. 24 \*Kaiser Win III. Mar. 10
Departure 11 A. M.

\*Proceeds to Alexandria, Egypt,
OFLIRICHIS & CO. NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Aprily to E. F. DROOP, 325 Pn. ave.,
fe-1y Agent for Washington.

#### FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Compagnic Generale Fransatlantique
Differt Line to Havre-Paris (France),
Sailing every Timesley at 10 a.m.
From Flet No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Tottenier, Feb. 22 L'Aquitaine, March 15
La Normardie, March 1 La Gascogae, Mar. 22
La Champeine, Mar. 8 La Tottmine, Mar. 29
Accommodations reserved in the Grands Hotels
du Timesleye during the Paris Exposition,
Gereral Agency for United States and Canada, 32
Beauloux, New York.
G. W. Moss. 1527 F.ST. N.W. fol-6m.17

# American Line.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,

NEW YORK SOLTH AMPTON LONDON,
CALLING WESTERN DAT CHERROURG,
Solling Wednesdays at 10 A.M.

ew York, Mar. 7 New York, Mar. 28

Frank, Mar. 14 St. Paul, April 4

Kensington, Mar. 21 St. Louis, April 11

stiling at 12 poon.

#### Red Star Line.

NEW YORK ANTWERP PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

\*Frie-sland. Feb. 28 Westernhand. Mar. 14
Southwark. Mar. 7 Kensington. Mar. 21

Culling at Santhaughen. Calling at Southampton, INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 1817 INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 1818 INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL OF WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1206 F st. n.w., or W. MOSS, Agent, at Sanders & Stayman's, 1237 5 f n.w. 677

#### FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.
FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedules of closings are a

roughten Malls are forwarded to the ports of scaling duity and the schedules of clesings are arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overfund traissit. For the week ending February 24, 1866, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY-60 At 9.15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per 8.8. La Touraine\*, from New York, via Havre, Letters for other parts of EUROPE, must be directed "Per 8.8. La Touraine."

PRIDAY-6(3) At 11:05 P.M. for NFTHERLANDS, per 8.8. Spaarndam, from New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be directed "Per 8.8. Alart." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY, per 8.8. Alert. from New York via Naples Letters must be directed "Per 8.8. Allert." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ETROPE, per 8.8. Campania, from New York, via Rotters must be directed "Per 8.8. Campania, from New York, via Rotters must be directed "Per 8.8. Campania, from New York, via Rotters must be directed "Per 8.8. Campania, from New York, via Rotters must be directed "Per 8.8. Campania, from New York, via Rotters must be directed "Per 8.8. Campania, from New York, via Rotters Marting PRINTED MATTER ETW Garman steamers.

Queenstown.

\*PRINTED MATTER, EIV. German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for GERMANY and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPE.

dressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROFE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Weshesdays, German steamers from New York on Thursdays and Cuaard, French and German steamers from New York on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry malls.

MAHLS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

WEST INDIES, ETC.

WEST INDIES, ETC.

WEDNESDAY—(f) At 10:30 A.M. for NASSAU.

N.P., per steamer from Miami, Fla. (e) At 11:95 P.M. for ERINUEDA, per steamer from Philadelphia. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, per s.s. Origozo, from New York, via Progreso, tei At 11:96 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. thaka, from New York, via Progreso, tei At 11:96 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. Ithaka, from New York, via Tampico, Leiters must be directed "Ter Ithaka." (e) At 11:96 P.M. for the PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO, CUEBA, per s.s. Cleufuegos, from New York, FRUDAY—(c) At 9:15 P.M. for LA PLATA

SANTIAGO, CIBA, per s.s. Clentuegos, from New York.

FRIDAY—(c) At 9:15 P.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Cyrene, from New York. (c) At 11:95 P.M., for HAITL, per s.s. Andes, from New York. (c) At 11:95 P.M. for FORTINE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, per s.s. Adirondack, from New York. Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Adirondack," (c) At 11:95 P.M. for CAPE GRACIAS, per s.s. Themis, from New York, Letters for BELIZE, PUERTO CONTEZ and GUATEMAIA must be directed "Per s.s. Themis," (c) At 11:95 P.M. for PIERTO CONTEZ and GUATEMAIA must be directed "Per s.s. Themis," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PIERTO CONTEZ and GUATEMAIA must be directed "Ver s.s. Themis," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PIERTO CONTEZ and GUATEMAIA must be directed "Per s.s. Themis," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PIERTO CONTEZ and GUATEMAIA, per s.s. Marnealbo, from New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Lombard, from New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Lombard, from New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. for New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Mails for New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Mails for New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Mails for New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Mails for New York, via Progresso, di At 19:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Mails for New York, and di Sunday only sydney and thence via stennier, close here daily except Sunday, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays only at 11:30 A.M. (d) (h)

Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston and hence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 thence via steamer, close P.M. (d) CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fin... Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Actual Sature Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2:20 P.M. (f)
Via Mismi, Fla., Mondays, Tuesdays and Satur-days at 10:30 A.M. (f)
Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially ad-dressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. (4)
Mails for COSTA RICA, BELIZE, PUERTO COR-TEZ and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 P.M., the convecting closes for which being Sun-days and Theesdays for COSTA RICA and Mondays for RELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATE-MALA (C)

for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATE-MALA (c)

Malls for CHINA\*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHILHPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close here
duily at 6.25 P.M. up to February 22, inclusive,
for dispatch per s.s. Coptic, (o)

Malls for SOCIETY ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.35 P.M. up to February
23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galiliec, (o)

Malls for GHINA\*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHILHPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close here
daily at 6.25 P.M. up to March 2, inclusive, for
dispatch per s.s. America Maru, (o)

Malls for HAWAH, via San Francisco, close
here daily at 6.25 P.M. up to March 2, inclusive,
for dispatch per s.s. Australia, (o)

Malls for ATSTRALIA (except West Australia,
which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which
goes via San Francisco), HAWAH and PHILI ISLANDS, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.35

P.M. up to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per
s.s. Aorangi, (o)

Malls for CHINA\*, JAPAN and PHILI IPINE

Malls for CHINA\*, JAPAN and PHILI IPINE to p to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per Aorangi. (a)
alls for ('HINA' JAPAN and PHILIPPINE ANDS; via Scattle, close here daily at 6:35 4, up to March 4, inclusive, for dispatch per Kinshiu Maru. Registered letters must be di-

s.s. Kinshiu Marn. Registered letters must be directed "Vis Scattle" (b)
Malls for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia).
NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII, FIJI and SAMOAN ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at clasive, for dispatch per s.s. Marlposa, c)
Malls for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York, for connection with European steamers, 3PHILIPPLE ISLANDS (military mail), dispatched to San Francisco at all closes for that of ic, to connect with government, transports, the salings of which are irregular.

(b) Registered mails close at 1:60 P.M. same day.

hry, (c) Registered mails close at S:00 P.M. same day.
(f) Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. previous

(h) Registered mails close at 12:00 P.M. previous day.
(E) Registered mails close at 8:00 P.M. previous day.
(a) Registered mails close at 6:00 P.M. previous WINTER RESORTS.

The Atlantic City Office of The Even-ing Star is located at 1309-13 Atlantic avenue, where any information con-cerning advertising, etc., can be obtained. The rates are the same as charged at the Home Office.

> ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Holmhurst.

On Atlantic City's most fashionable avenue. Penna., near beach. Open throughout the year. Modern and homelike. Write for booklet and rates. HENRY DARNELL. ja22-52t.6 HOTEL BOSCOBEL. Kentucky ave, near beach. Strictly modern at up to date. Write for booklet and spring rates, fe-19-261,5 A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL GLADSTONE. y. 250. Steam heated. Elevator. Sun parlor rivate baths. Write for booklet and spring rates fells 78r, 7 STONE & COLLINS.

Hotel Scarborough. Beach Front and Maryland are.
Unobstructed ocean view. Greatly enlarged and improved. Steam heat. Elevator. San parlor. Pricate bath.. Write for booklet and special spring ates. (fel7-7,tf) ALFRED WYMAN.

Kentucky ave., 100 feet from Beach. Steam heat. Flevator. Sun parlor. \$2 to \$2.50 daily. Special weekly. (fe17-4,tf) L. V. STICKNEY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL Virginia ave. and berch. Atlantic City, N. J.
Within few yards of steel pler. American and
European plers, 350 beautiful rooms, single and
en saite, with bath. Hotel contains every possible
modern requisite. Terms, American plan, \$2.50 per
day: European plan, \$1 per day. Special weekly.
Fine cafe attached.

CHARLES E. COPE.

Directly on the ocean front, Rooms en suite with bath, Sun pariors, Elevator to level of street. Special rates winter and spring, fe15-261-6 H. B. COOK & SON. AVON INN. Virginia Ave., one Min-ute from BEACH.

Modern and Complete Telcoughout.

Rates, \$2 daily and up; \$10 weekly and up.

Booklet Mailed.

JAY G. WILBRAHAM.

Virginia avenue and Beach. First-class and medern in every detail. Write for booklet and spring terms.

S. S. PHOEBUS.

Formerly of Hygeia, Old Point Comfort.

KENIL-WORTH INN.

Kentucky ave and beach, Enlarged Improved throughout. Steam heated, Elevator to street.

Sun partler, Write for Booklet, Bus meets trains. ffe12-1171-59 T. K. ROBERTS.

AVOCA Hotel, KENTUCKY AVE., near beach, Steam heat. Conveniences. Open all the year.

M. & J. CARR. HOTEL BERKELEY,

Kentucky are. Main corridor leads to Board Walk and Ocean Front sun parlors. Capacity, four hundred. All modern conveniences. Special spring rates. Write for illustrated Booklet. 1610-284.7 JAMES & GEORGE REW.

STRATH HAVEN.

Kentucky ave. near beach.

Steam heat; medern; every convenience. \$10

week up. (ja24-20i,4) A. J. ROYER. THE CHALFONTE.

On the Beach. Extensively altered and greatly enlarged. Now open.

Hot and cold sea water in all private and hall ja13:52t-8.

The Shelburne,

Atlantic City's Favorite Ocean-front Hotel. Entirely Remodeled and Refurnished. sppointment.
Golf Links. JAMES D. SOUTHWICK. Manager

THE IROQUOIS. Ocean end South Carolina ave., 100 feet from hourdwark; center of all attractions; new and modern; capacity, 400; steam heated; rooms single and en suite, with bath; elevator to street; sun parlors; sanitary plambing; pure water; cuisine and service the best; special rates for spring; write for booklet; coaches meet trains. W. F. SHAW. Iel2-781-10

# Hotel Morton.

One of the best couloned hotels: steam heat: clemtor to all floors; bot and cold baths; fine table; Mrs. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Proprietor, ja17-w&s-3n-14

Ja17-w&s-3n-14

HOTEL PIERREPONT.

New Jersey ave. and Beach. Full ocean view.
Capacity, 300, 2d season. Elevator. Steam heat.
Special spring rates. Bocklet.
felo-26t-5. CHANNELL BROS. NEW HOTEL DE VILLE, \$40 to \$60 per month; February and March only Every modern luxury assured. Capacity, 300 Coach meets trains. Write for booklet. 100 yard-from beach; avoid dampness experienced in winte on the beach front.

M. W. TRUITT.

The Runnymede, KENTUCKY AVE., beat. Sun parlor. Send for Rooklet. Steam fer. 78t.4 Mell.WAIN.

#### Hotel Rudolf, The most modern botel on the Beach Front.

Capacity, 600.

Located in pristocratic cottage section. Rooms with hot and cold, see and fresh water baths attached. Orchestra and dancing. American and European plans. Write for booklets and special spring rates.

(CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE PENNHURST.
Second house from Beach. Michigan ave.
Open the entire year. Elevator to street level.
Steam heat, grate fires. Booklet malled.
fel-26t JAMES HOOD.

Hotel Belmont, Ocean End of Virginia Ave.
Built entirely of brick; new and modern; capacity, 300; most fashionable location; elevator; steam heated; sun purlors. Booklet mailed.

For many years with National Hotel, Wash., D. C. 1227-78t

#### Hotel Raleigh, ST. CHARLES PLACE AND THE BEACH.

Atlantic City, N. J. This entirely new house, situated in the most desirable locality of the city, with a capacity for 300 guests, has been leased by the undersigned. It has every appointment and convenience. Elevator, steam heat, electric light, suites of rooms with bath, sun parlyr, &c. Will be open April 1. Special Rate for June and September. 'Bus will meet all trains.

open all trains.

Open all the year.

ja30-104t-18

JOHN B. SCOTT, Proprietor. The Queen Resort of America for Pleasure and Health Seekers.
HOTEL DENNIS.

Directly on the ocean front—open entire year.

Modera in every detail.

Winter diversions are Golf, Sailing and Gunning.
Delightful climate. Books upon application.

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New York ave. near beach.

Elevator, sun parlor. Open all the year. \$2.00
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The Islesworth. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Directly on the beach. Enlarged and improved since last season. Modern in every detail. Fresh and sea water in every bath. Cafe. Orchestra. New management.

de 16-731-10

HALE & SCULL, Managers.

#### HOTEL LURAY.

Golf all the year. Porches joined to Boardwalk. Sun Parlor overlooking Beach. Sea and Fresh Private Baths.

JOSIAH WHITE & SON. LAKEWOOD. N. J.

## THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES.

NOW OPEN.

More than one hundred rooms in bath suites added since last season. no21-15,tf LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager. MISCELLANEOUS.

PINEY WOODS INN. In the heart of the long-leafed pine region. Chimate mild, dry and equable and within influence of the Gulf stream. None of the murkiness to be found at points farther south. Perfect drainage, sandy stream heat, sanitary piumbing, surplicate vernadas, orchestra, etc. Golf links start at hotel. Confirmed consumptives not received, Reached by Scaboard Air Line.

Gel-26t\*

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Thorough instruction in Drawing and Painting. Miss S. W. KELLY, London Medalist, Principal. fe15-26t\* FIXENCH GUARANTEED SPOKEN IN SIX months; new easy method; preparatory for exposition. Terms reasonable. Madame TANNER (nee de Luxembourg), native Parisian, 1117 17th st.

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Established 1876. Day and Night Sessions.
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G. Lawrence (Vocal Studios, 1107 G, 2df. Sch.), 1127 10th, Mod. terms | Elocution (Concert, Choir, Opera, Stage, Piano, Violin, Man., Guitar. SHORT - WE LEAD IN HIGH SPEED.
Graduates at the capitol,
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Others holding 2 positions.
Sh. &3-b. lessons—5 days wk.
ja31-1m\*

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Classes in drawing, painting, designing, composition, sketching and special Saturday class for school children. Evening classes. Circulars mailed. FRENCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL; EASY, QUICK method to pronounce well, speak, read, understand. Beginners and advanced classes now. MLLE, V. PRUD'HOMME, 307 D n.w. (car lines), fc5-27t

# Census Office.

INDIVIDUAL instruction and class drills enable the dullent to pass. Special instructor. Separate room. Call when class is in session. WOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, ja26-if 311 East Capitol st.

Mandolin, Guitar & Banjo Correctly taught by Miss GERTRUDE E. BUCK INGHAM. Studio, 1522 6th st. n.w. ja23-tf VENABLE SHORTHAND SCHOOL SEPRENCE TERRETARY Moderate terms. Paris 728 13TH ST. N.W. French
French conversation; rapid method to acquire a
commend of language, to understand and be understood. Prof. F. P. COLLETTE OLLENDORFT.
ja5-2m\*

Elocution and Dramatic Art. M. AURELIA BARRINGTON,
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French,

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Spanish, etc. BERLITZ Ability in conversing acquire in a short time.
SCHOOL. 723 14th. Easy terms. sell

ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Dressmaking, underwear and children's suits. A new department has been opened, in which ladies and toung girls will be taught cutting, fitting and all kinds of sewing. For particulars apply to the SCHOOL, 2023 G st. n.w. ne22-tf Bookkeeping.

J. E. Bates, counseller and expert instructor in the theory and practice of bookkeeping and accounts 15 years' experience. Rooms 109 and 110 Washing ton Loan and Trust building, 9th and F.—se21-7tf Chevy Chase.

French and English School for Girls, Suburbs of Washington. French the language of the house Mile, L. M. BOULGGY, Principal, Chevy Chas Miss C. PETTIGREW, Asst. Prin. P. O., Md.

MISS GENEVIEVE L. PORTER,
Teacher of Piano,
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MISS BALCH'S CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE AND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
1227–13th st. n.w.
Pupils prepared for Examinations, Census,

HOTELS.

# THE CAIRO HOTEL,

Fourteen story steel-frame fireproof building

Private dining noms and banquet hall, feS-10tf The Rittenhouse,

22d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, A new and strictly modern and high-class hotel, with unexcelled cafe and restaurant service, American plan, \$3.50 upward; European plan, \$1.00 upward Convenient to all railroad stations, js27-26t,12 ROBT, M. BLAIR,

#### The Richmond.

American plan. Perfect sanitary plumbing. Electric lights throughout. Steam heated. Newly furnished and decorated. First-class cuisine. Corner 17th and H streets N. W.

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Plaiting. Knife and Accordeon Platting done. Pinking, 2c. per yard. Enttens and Button Holes to order. At OFFENHEIMER'S, 514 9TH ST. N.W. Sewing Machines repaired and warranted, \$1. ja22-5m,5

FUR GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER; REMODEL-ing of old fur wraps to the latest styles a spe-cialty; ladies' tsilor-made suits made to order, fit guaranteed. E. HORGAN, 806 K st. n.w.

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UNDERTAKERS. W. R. Speare,

Undertaker & Embalmer, 940 F Street Northwest. Everything strictly first-class and on the most easonable terms. Telephone call 340. 127-tr

MAIL COLLECTIONS TOMORROW. City Post Office Schedule for Washington's Birthday.

The following divisions of the main city

post office will be closed to the public tomorrow: Money order division and registry division. A delivery by carriers from main office

and station G will be made at 7:30 a.m. Carriers' window will be open for delivery of mall to clerks in the departments from 9 to 10:30 a.m., and for the general public from 6 to 7 p.m.

Collections will be made at the main of-fice and station G at 5:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m. and 5 and 11:30 p.m. Collections will be made at station A at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 5 and 11:30 p.m.; at station B at 7:30 and 9:15 a.m., and 5 and 11:30 p.m.; at sta-tions D and F at 9:30 a.m., and 5 and 11:30

Deliveries at stations at 7:30 a.m. County collections will be made at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and 9:30 p.m. station F. The following named stations will be open to the public for the transaction of busi-

ness:
Station A, 6 to 11 a.m., 5 to 7 p.m.; station B, 6 to 11 a.m., 5:30 to 7 p.m.; station C, 7 to 10 a.m.; station D, 6 to 11 a.m., 5:30 to 7 p.m.; station F, 6 to 11 a.m., 5 to 7 p.m.; station G, 6 to 11 a.m., 5 to 7 p.m.

The Golden Chain Social Club gave its fifth informal ball of the season at Confederate Veterans' Hall last evening. in which over 150 couples participated. The hall was decorated with flags, palms and golden chains (emblems of their club). Among those present were: The Misses M. Fitzgerald, A. Ohman, J. Murphy, N. Daly, M. Bresnan, L. Greenwell, S. Greenwell, C. Bidderson, S. Gavin, M. Landry, J. Feeny, M. Feeny, C. Parsons, E. Thorn, S. Mahaney, N. Nolan, M. Zerega, K. Zerega, S. Barrick, C. Barrick, K. McKay, F. Gill, M. Elsenbise, K. McCarthy, J. McK. V. Harper, J. Donnelly, K. Kheim, N. Mahaney, E. Hunt, N. Foley, Messrs. J. Unstead, D. Noyes, F. Plitt, J. Gartiand, W. Thomas, C. Parsons, H. Callahan, J. O'Brien, E. Lee, N. Lehman, F. Cleary, D. Cleary, F. Foley, E. Kettler, F. Fitzgerald, F. Dorsey, Prof. Schlosser, Prof. Gee, Prof. Caranna, B. Dement, M. Poole, J. Weber, F. Meehan, H. Loringan, L. Hamilton, D. Fowler, T. Van Horn, K. Trundle, W. Benton, J. Benton, M. Gartland, H. Brown, John F. Butler, W. Harrington, V. Bilaski, J. Whaley, R. McDonald, D. Downey, J. M. Butler, H. Ockarshausen, J. Murphy, Jas. Butler, Barrick, C. Barrick, K. McKay, F. Gill, M.

## THE SCHOOL INQUIRY

MR. FREEMAN'S SHARP CRITICISMS

No Drill in the Fundamental Branches of Education.

The hearing on the subject of the public ols of this city by a subcommittee of the Senate District committee was contin ied yesterday afternoon after The Star's report was closed. Senators Stewart and Gallinger questioned the supervising principals of the schools closely as to the methods of teaching in the schools and a number of criticisms were called out. The feature of the hearing was the criticism of Mr. John D. Freeman, supervising princi-pal of the eighth division, who severely Supervising Principal Janney defended the

The colored principals made a defense of

ast year special stress had been laid on spelling on account of the clamor in the city.

He said the old education did a great deal for those who wanted it, but he thought it did little for the boy who was repelled by it. Now a larger number of scholars secure benefits. When he was a teacher in the eighth grade school he taught twenty-one subjects, and laid tremendous stress on grammar, Spencerian penmanship and arithmetic. The schools were strong then on rules. The schoolars knew the grammar, but that did not give them ability to construct a narrative. Now they lay stress on the use of language more than the rules. In arithmetic they could do any example to which they could apply a rule, but if they couldn't find a rule for it they were embarrassed.

Dr. Hazen, chairman of the committee on the course of study, was called, but said he preferred having the supervising principals state what text books are used in the schools, as he had not committed them to memory.

The Methods of Spelling.

The Methods of Spelling. Mr. N. P. Gage, supervising principal of the second division, was questioned regarding the duties of supervising principals. Thirty years ago, when he came to the schools in this city, the children were taught by the phonetic method. Now they are given an entire word and learn it as a whole. He thought they learned with about

used in the home. The course of instruction in the last few years has widened. The old instruction was narrow, and, as it was narrow, it was thorough. The new system is the cultivation of the child's power to observe. The most notable increase in the course of study was when manual training was introduced. He thought that necessarily thoroughness had been sacrificed to a more extensive education. Manual training for boys and cooking and sewing instruction for girls had been forced on the schools by a popular demand, and the time demanded for these courses lessened the time to be given classical studies. He thought there might be more thoroughness with fewer studies. He thought the same thoroughness could be had without materially reducing the number of studies. He thought the teachers were overworked. The trouble was in agreeing on what the essentials of education are. A great deal had been said about the enrichment of the courses of studies of the schools, but everything that was put in the curriculum resulted in something coming out.

Senator Gallinger suggested that only 7 per cent of the pupils of the first eight grades go to the High School, and asked whether from this fact the course in the first eight grades should not be thorough as far as it goes.

Mr. Stuart said that throughout the

Supervisors and Teachers. Senator Gallinger-"Is there good feel-

there was a good understanding.

Mr. Gallinger said complaint had beer

pals do not take the initiative in matters of supervision, but are under the superin-tendent. He knew of no friction between teachers and executive officers of the board

scholars, and he didn't think it was a wise thing for an executive officer to do. The supervision in this city, he said, is less than

was called on. In the county he has white was called on. In the county, he has white and colored schools east of the Anacostia river. In the first grade it had been his observation that the work is not so thorough, but in all lines three had been much advance made in the methods, but the trouble was it was all methods, but the trouble was it was all methods, but the trouble was it was all methods, but the trouble was the system makes the teachers were efficient and the system makes the teachers broad. The ultimate result of the system would be good to the schools, but the trouble was that the pendulum of reform in educational methods had swung too far. While in other cities it had swung back, here it had not swung back. This extra conservatism, he said, was the result of the method of electing those in charge of the schools. The superintendent here has free range in conducting the schools. In other cities the school board is elected. He thought the school board is too large. It should be smaller and the members should be paid for the time they give to the school work. In reply to a question he said he did not think the Commissioners have time to look after school matters. Even the one Commissioner in charge of the schools has not the time, and the practice has been for him to call in the one expert, who is the superintendent. and colored schools east of the Anacostia was prescribed by Mr. Powell. In the colored schools, he said, they had not entered into the new grammar so extensively as here it had not swung back. This extra conservatism, he said, was the result of the method of electing those in charge of the schools. The superintendent here has free range in conducting the schools. In other cities the school board is elected. He thought the school board is too large. It should be smaller and the members should be paid for the time they give to the school work. In reply to a question he said he did not think the Commissioners have time to look after school matters. Even the one Commissioner in charge of the schools has not the time, and the practice has been for him to call in the one expert, who is the superintendent.

No Drill in Spelling.

On spelling he said the children have

greater vocabulary than ever before, but a majority of them will not use after their school life, the words they learn. The mass

"There has been a new grammar," con-tinued Mr. Freeman, "which in its preface purports to be the grammar in the District public schools, but it is not the same gram-mar. As a matter of fact, the publishers would not publish the manuscript that was offered them. The author of the book him-self has told the teachers that." Senator Stewart: "What grammar is

that?"

Mr. Freeman: "The grammar that has come to the teachers by word of mouth. We have no grammar in the public schools. There is a grammar authorized by the board of school trustees. In a great many of our schools the grammars are shelved. It is the understanding that the books are not to be used."

not to be used."

Senator Stewart: "How do teachers learn the grammar—by word of mouth?"

Mr. Freeman: "Four or five years ago, perhaps, the teachers went to the Franklin building once a week to hear this grammar expounded, and sentences were analyzed under this new grammar, and, strange to say, the analysis of one week did not conform to that of another week. When they asked in regard to these inconsistences they were told: "I dispose of it this way now, but I do not know what I will tell you another week."

"You cannot build on shifting sand. There is no stability underlying the course of study and work in our schools. Teachers cannot come back to school after a summer's vacation and be prepared to teach certain topics when they do not know what they are to teach. As it is, when a teacher is promoted, she must wait until she attends a meeting at the Franklin building, and then she must remember what she is told to teach. The course of study is not the same any two years. It is well to experiment, but is it right that an experiment should be made on the whole District at once? The trouble is the whole District is constantly being experimented on. A good thing is not recognized when it is secured, but is thrown over the following year.

Changes in Teaching Music.

He must sing because he feels it. That is a matter of long cultivation unless the children happen to be very musical. Another year that method is thrown aside. I went into the Normal School once and I was shocked, and it seemed to me I must be in St. Elizabeth's. The girls of seventeen or eighteen years were divested of corsets. They were in wrappers, occupying all possible positions imaginable, and they were giving forth groanings of every variety. One girl crowed like this dimitating the crowing of a rooster). It was all right, because it was the 'natural' thing for them to do. At an entertainment by normal scholars in a church here the girls disrobed in an ante room and put on Grecian robes to sing in. The Grecian robe was about all some of them had ou. They sang wonderfully and beautifully," he said with emphasis, "but is that a part of the curriculum of our schools?"

chools Mr. Freeman said it was contra Senator Gallinger-"I think you said the

Mr. Freeman—"It is not the same gram-mar. The maker would not recognize it as coming from his own pen. There is a

mar. The maker would not recognize it as coming from his own pen. There is a grammar in print which purports to have been tried in the public schools of Washington, but it is not the grammar that is taught in the Washington public schools at all. You know the story of the game by which one person starts a story and it is passed-around the room from one to the other until it comes back to the one who originally told it. If you try that with a grammar you will not recognize it when it goes through several mouths."

These are excellent schools for the exceptional children, he said. The trouble was that below the High School the pupils are not required to work, but when they get in the High School they must work to keep up. A great many educators of this day are attempting to get a royal road to learning, and do not want to admit that hard work is necessary. He said the teachers in the first three grades are instructed that if they have to slight anything to slight numbers (arithmetic). Many of the studies cannot be comprehended by the children, and when they get older these studies are cannot be comprehended by the children, and when they get older these studies are not novel and do not appeal to their imaginations, so that they never learn them.

Senator Gallinger, referring to the practice of illustrating to young children that

tice of illustrating to young children that the cat has fur, claws, &c., said children naturally learned such things in their daily life outside of the school.

Mr. Freeman—"The child feels insulted in being taught such things."

Senator Gallinger—"Is the system not preatien!"

practical?"
Mr. Freeman—"That has been my feeling Too Much One-Man Power.

Mr. Freeman-"Yes. sir. It is not safe to leave such a big concern as this to any man. There is safety in multitude of coun-We have weekly meetings of our board to make reports on the work and nominally to make reports on the work and nominally for counsel. I am weighing my words," he said, impressively, "and what I am to say has been carefully thought over. That counsel is all right if it agrees with the thought of the leader, but no other suggestion is wanted. Now, the organization should allow the head of the schools and those principals or associates of the superintendent to work over these questions instead of having the studies worked over by one man and assigned to different members of the corps. Questions should be deterof the corps. Questions should be deter-mined by a majority vote instead of by one man. Then you would prevent this eternal shifting which is the trouble with our schools. The uncertainty is the trouble snating which is the trouble with our schools. The uncertainty is the trouble with our schools from top to bottom."

Mr. W. B. Patterson, supervising principal of the sixth division, spoke of the large number of half-day schools and the need of more buildings.

The Colored Schools. W. S. Montgomery, supervising principal of the ninth division, said that in the colored schools the course of studies as laid down by the board of trustees had been

criticised for his lack of energy," said Mr. Montgomery. "He has not undertaken to interpret the course of study for his teachers, but the subjects laid down by the school board have been turned over to teachers who have undertaken to teach them in accordance with the best methods they have gathered in their reading and from the advice of supervisors. The crying need of the colored schools is drill upon the essentials as marked out in the course of study which we have endeavored to adhere to."

study which we have endeavored to adhere to."

Mr. Montgomery said the difficulty with the pupils in the colored schools was their inability to gather thought from the printed page. They depended so much upon their teachers that they lost power to secure information from books. He deplored this lack, for the reason that after they leave school they would not be as likely to continue their education as if they had been accustomed in their school life to learning from books. He said there were but one-third as many books in a school as there are scholars, and he thought there should be a book for each scholar. The number of books the colored schools were allowed was prescribed by Mr. Powell. In the colored schools, he said, they had not entered into the new grammar so extensively as

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rangement disturbed.
"Mr. Powell," he said, "is criticised for doing too much, and Mr. Cook is criticised for not doing enough."

tervals.

Mr. Janney's Remarks. Mr. B. T. Janney, supervising principal of the fifth division, took exception to some of the statements by Mr. Freeman, his of the statements by Mr. Freeman, his voice indicating very deep feeling. The curriculum, he said, is more full chan formerly, and the result was that something must be less thoroughly taught. Stil., he thought the innovations have been wisely inserted. He thought the broad education gained by the children was well worth what they had sacrificed in arithmetic. As general scholars he thought the children were in advance of children in the schools were in advance of children in the schools some years ago. Formerly they were taught in the abstract, now they have illustrated to them everything that they are taught and they secure clearer ideas. He thought there might be too much of music and perhaps of drawing. The supervisors had requested that less drawing be taken up, and he said that almost all of the recommendations of the supervisors had been respected by the superintendent.

"I want to emphasize that," he said. Senator Stewart—"Then the superintendent has not been arbitrary?" were in advance of children in the schools

Need of More School Buildings. J. H. N. Waring, supervising principal of the tenth division, spoke of the great need of more school buildings to do away with half-day schools. In his division alone four eight-room buildings were needed at once. He had insanitary buildings, which he had tried to get corrected for three years without success. He said no white man could teach colored children, because

coming in close touch with colored people, the first essential in successful teaching

said ne had striven to imitate them in his teaching.

C. S. Clark of the first division said the scholars of today in the schools of the city are further advanced than when he went to school. Mr. Isaac Fairbrother of the fourth divi-Mr. Isaac Fairbrother of the fourth divi-sion said he thought criticism had been made of the schools because methods had changed since the mothers and fathers of today had gone to school and because they didn't understand some things they thought the whole thing was wrong. Mr. Patterson of the sixth division said he was in accord with the present system.

# INSANE SOLDIERS.

Arrival of Another Party of Unfortu-pates From the Philippines.

Nine insane soldiers from the American army in the Philippines have just arrived at the Government Hospital for the Insane, The party, which was in charge of a sergeant, left San Francisco, Cal., about a week ago for the trip. Eleven soldiers were

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Statements Made by the Supervising Principals.

AN ORAL GRAMMAR

things that Mr. Freeman had said.

The colored principals made a defense of their schools, and were especially anxious that no white supervision be given them. There were many complaints of a lack of school room and some of insanitary conditions of the buildings.

Dr. Lane, director of High Schools, continuing his testimony, said that during the last year special stress had been laid on spelling on account of the clamor in the city.

whole. He thought they learned with about the same facility under each method.

Mr. A. T. Stuart, supervising principal in the third division, was questioned in regard to the teaching of spelling. The system contemplates that all the words used by the child shall be spelled. The result is the children are able to spell a larger number of words, and if anything is neglected it is those words that are only found in the spelling books and do not occur in their h.stories and geographies. He thought it was defective in the spelling of the words used in the home. The course of instruction in the last few years has widened. The old instruction was narrow, and, as it was

Mr. Stuart said that throughout the country at large only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the scholars get into high schools. The percentage here, he thought, was very large in comparison with what is experienced elsewhere.

ng between teachers and supervising prinipals as a rule?" He said between himself and his teachers made there is too much supervision.

Mr. Stuart said that supervising principals do not take the initiative in matters

teachers and executive officers of the board teachers and executive officers of the board of supervising principals.

Senator Stewart said one teacher had complained that she had been corrected by her supervising principal in the presence of her scholars, thereby lessening her influence with them, and he wanted to knew if that was a practice.

Mr. Stuart said his practice was not to correct any teacher in the presence of her scholars, and he didn't think it was a wise thing for an executive officer to do. The

thing for an executive officer to do. The supervision in this city, he said, is less than in most of larger cities. In nearly every large city of the country the supervising principal does not teach, but spends the time in supervising. Here these principals teach and do not have so much time in which to supervise.

Those in the school service who have responsibility, he said, are underpaid. In fact, he considered the teachers were all underpaid. He had looked over the District appropriation bill lately and seen that ten coal passers were paid \$500 a year each. In the same bill, he said, it would be seen that forty-five teachers are paid \$400 a year each. He thought the system of grading teachers at present was all right, as it contemplated paying experienced teachers better than beginners. He said there was a great deal of need for more school room. There were a great many half-day schools, and he considered that the half-day schools were responsible for many of the deficiences complained of. Congress had seemed willing to build school hauses of late years, but just at the price of building material, the deficiency to be asked for from the present Congress.

Mr. Freeman's Critielsms.

Mr. Freeman's Criticisms. Mr. John D. Freeman, supervising principal of the eighth division (the county)

of words they cannot spell, he said, are th words that they will have to spell in after life. He thought in former years, when there was a drill in spelling, the children spelled as well or better than they do to-

"You cannot learn to lay a pavement," he said, "by seeing one laid. You must get fown and try to lay it, and so the drill is necessary in our schools if the children are to be thoroughly educated.

Orally Taught Grammar.

not to be used."
Senator Stewart: "How do teachers learn

Changes in Teaching Music. verybody must sing to the time of a penlulum; the next year that method is dis credited and the child must feel the time He must sing because he feels it. That is

That Grammar Again. Reverting to the grammar taught in the

publishers declined to print it?"

Senator Gallinger-"Do many studies tend to have a thorough drill on funda-

closely adhered to. "The colored superintendent has been criticised for his lack of energy," said Mr.

coming in close touch with colored people, do more for their people than others who do not come in close contact with them, and I should regret seeing the present arrangement disturbed.

The colored people, the first essential in successful teaching was sympathy, which the white man could not have for the colored children. He commended the methods of Mr. Powell, and said he had striven to imitate them in his

crs had requested that less drawing be taken up, and he said that almost all of the recommendations of he supervisors had been respected by the superintendent.

"I want to emphasize that," he said. Senator Stewart—"Then the superintendent has not been arbitrary?"

Mr. Janney—"I have not known him to he arbitrary. He has been persistent for things when I did not feel capable of interfering. I think he has always been respectful to us and has in many instances medified things at our suggestion and wild os o again.

"I want to say," he continued, "that the statement made here this afternoon" (looking toward Mr. Freeman and with much feeling in his voice) "that the grammars put in the schools are not to be used is false. From my standpoint I do not believe it. I know they have not been useless in my division."

Mr. Freeman—"You may not recollect that some of our corps remarked in meeting with the superintendent one Wednesday they had instructed their teachers to put the books on their shelves?"

Mr. Janney—"I never heard of that before."

Senator Stewart—"Then there is no reform you would suggest?"

Mr. Janney—"I never heard of that before."

Senator Stewart—"Then there is no reference were many things he would not say the schools are perfect. There were many things he would have one of Powel's grammars in the hands of every child fom the fifth grade up. I do not know anything that would do the schools more good than that."

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